



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857.

NUMBER 11.

Poetry.

(From the *Millennium Star*.)

Up! Arise thee, O beautiful Zion,
Wake, awake, 'tis the warden's deep cry,
For the season of slumber hath ended.
And the spoiler is watchful and nigh.
With courage elate, and heart to be great,
All deadly incumbrance cast down,
Gird on for the fight, your armor so bright.
For the prize is a glorious crown.

Up! Arise thee, O beautiful Zion,
Give the mammon care-clouds to the wind,
When the bugle's shrill summons is—Bally!

'Tis but cowards would linger behind.

You're foes to o'er room in each heart and home.

Then fix'd be your purpose, and high,
With God at your head, O feel not dismays'd,

But press forward to conquer or die!

O who would shrink from the glorious strife,
With so dazzling a prize in view?

Who as base as to herd with the traitor?

It sparkles not dastard for you.

Who with nerve like steel, and soul that can feel

For the good, for the pure, and the brave,

Will be foremost in right, and trust God's might.

The honor is thine—the hea'ns can save!

Destruction and gloom hangs over the earth,

Though unseen by the worldling, throning,

And hark! there'll be death in the echoes

Of the gathering, ominous storm:

Then arise thee, O beautiful Zion,

Wake, awake, 'tis the warden's deep cry,

For the season of slumber hath ended.

And the spoiler is watchful and nigh.

Glasgow. E. M.

LETTERS

BY ORSON SPENCER, A. B.

IN REPLY TO THE

REV. WM. CROWELL, A. M.

LETTER XIV.

SUMMARY AND FINAL APPEAL.

[CONTINUED.]
SYSTEMATIC efforts were made, more than once, to prevent the influx of provisions into Nauvoo, in order that famine, in a land of plenty, might coerce the inhabitants to flee their city, in building which they had sweat and toiled, and many had died. Time and again, steamboats were haled and searched, in order to stop barrels of flour going to Nauvoo, that had been purchased by our citizens in a time of scarcity at St. Louis. And provisions and other necessities had actually to be freighted from Madison and other river towns, in order to escape detection. Teams loaded with pork from inland counties were arrested, and turned to other markets, as though it were an acknowledged seige for the purpose of causing starvation. I know these things to be true, and my blood warms with mingled pity and indignation at the recollection of scenes of which I have been an eye witness.

At this time, and in this day of revivals, where were the ten thousands of priests that officiate at the altar? Where were the innumerable converts to modern christianity? What part did they all take towards regulating public opinion and preventing human slaughter?—The sons and daughters of the puritans were there in affliction for the gospel's sake; and no less than two venerable pensioners, Hatch and Hinsdale, that fought in the revolutionary struggle for American Independence, were there, and were driven from their country for maintaining the right of conscience.

Now, who ever heard in all America of a priest pleading publicly against these outrages, and impotting the throne of God in behalf of these suffering sons and daughters of God? Modern Americans' christianity must be double her gracious sanctimonious looks, in order to cover up this horrid indifference to lawless violence and suffering humanity.

The statesmen that fear not God, nor regard man, may have some semblance of apology for his indifference; but American churches have none. But, where were the statesmen that make high professions of patriotism, and sensitive regard for the national honor of the

United States? Could no disgrace accrue to the nation, when twenty thousand peaceable citizens were violently robbed of millions of property without a shadow of requital? What security can foreign emigrants have for colonizing on the western lands, if whole cities and towns may be depopulated at a single blast of the popular caprice with impunity? What regard can American statesmen be supposed to entertain for the sacred and inalienable rights of the people, while no man ever opened his mouth either in the halls of Congress or of state legislatures against the most palpable and gross infractions of the constitution that ever transpired since the existence of the United States government.

The constitution guarantees to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, and without molestation. It promises the right of property, and the defense and protection of peaceable and unoffending citizens; but millions of property have been illegally plundered, and thousands of patriotic and worthy citizens have been deprived of the liberty of common citizens, and forced into the wilds of the mountains in the most inhuman manner. Had any foreign nation committed a small part of this damage upon their commercial interests, would not the national executive have demanded redress for spoliation, even at the mouth of the cannon?

But I would not have you think, sir, by these remarks, that I entertain any arrimonious feelings towards my country. No; far from it. I love my native land, though cruelly exiled from it, because it is in that land that liberty is destined to flourish above all lands. That land has been set apart in the councils of eternity, and dedicated as the nursery of virtue and religious liberty. That is emphatically a land of promise. Its very soil is hallowed above all others, for the literal production of truth.—There the blessings promised to Joseph are to be first displayed and enjoyed. There the ensign is to be first lifted up to all nations; and all nations or the upright of all nations, are to flow together there. Every description of product and variety of climate is there. Notwithstanding the degeneracy and corruption of the civilized portions of that land, there is more toleration in the government and constitution, and more facilities for the introduction and spread of gospel truth in that land, than any other under the whole heaven. It is the very place, and probably the only place on this planet, where the true and eternal kingdom of God could get a footing, and survive the blasts of persecution, and the rage of fallen and apostate spirits of men and devils. Hitherto the Saints of God have been slaughtered, or compelled, like the city of Enoch, to forsake the earth.

But the Book of Mormon, and the angelic message to the young man Joseph, have dug the grave of apostacy, and laid the axe at the root of false religions. The earth is destined to enjoy a reign of righteousness, and a happy period of rest. Truth must and will prevail, and the kingdom of our God will be established in the mountains of Israel, just where all the prophets that have spoken of it, saw it rise and flourish, never more to be thrown down.

When thousands that now compose the Church, and who have proved before the American people that the cords of their union can not be sundered by the hottest thunderbolts of persecution, are assembled in the remote, extensive, and fertile valley of the almost unknown mountains, they will be for ever invincible. With their peaceable and inoffensive habits, which have characterized their movements from the beginning, no people will ever be likely to assail them again, till their numbers and strength will be too forbidding.

The concessions to this people have never been so great as during the last six months. The certainty that this people will survive all opposition, and triumph over every obstacle, was never so palpably manifest as at this very moment. Famine and war, pestilence, bankruptcy, treachery, and distrust, are causing panic and fear among the nations. Those who love peace and retire-

ment, and abhor contention, crime, and revolution, must seek an asylum among the Saints, for it can not be found elsewhere on the earth.—The Lord God himself will stir up the nations to anger and thrash them as with a flail, and sift them with a sieve. And the honest in heart will flee to the Lord's hiding place in ships and in canopanes, even as clouds and as doves to their windows.

While the unity of great and powerful nations is undergoing a rapid conversion into fractious weakness, the strength of Israel is accumulating and augmenting beyond all former precedent. The materials of which this body of people is composed are not like the heterogeneous masses that constitute other nations; but they are select and chosen ones out of every nation whose views—religious, political, social, and pecuniary—are previously all cast in the mould of unity; like the materials of Solomon's temple, they are all fitted for their place and destination before they are brought together. The ten millions of Mexico could not stand even before the ten thousand of the United States; because the latter were united and subject to orderly discipline; while the former were distracted and divided. The hosts of Israel have never yet offered the first forcible resistance to the violent and lawless assaults of their enemies; yet the principles of self-defence are alike compatible with their feelings and their faith, and by no means obnoxious to the practice of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

To be Continued.

(From the *Mormon*.)

A LOOKING GLASS;
IN WHICH TO EXAMINE OURSELVES, TO SEE WHETHER
WE BE IN THE FAITH.

EDITOR MORMON—Dear Sir:—I find in my travels in the United States, many who profess to be brethren, or members of the Church of the Saints. Among these there are a few who appear to deceive themselves, and think they are in the faith when they are not.

If we inquire of a man whether he is in the

faith, he will say, O yes, I am firm in the faith of "Mormonism." I can not consistently be anything else, since the day sun, that the doctrine is scriptural, and that other modern systems are inconsistent with themselves, with each other, and with the Bible. Now this same man, who considers himself thus firm in the faith, being a man of means, will not lift a finger in the cause which he professes to believe. Or if he does, it is in a small way, and but very seldom—it is also done grudgingly—and in many cases because somebody urged, or teased him into the measure. He does nothing willingly or voluntarily, except, perhaps, the customary hospitality, of lodgings and of feeding the Elders.

When it comes to clothing an Elder, or bearing his travelling expenses, or assisting to support his family, it is out of the question, the man never dreams of such a thing.

When tithing or donations are called for, or when he is required to sell out and gather with the Saints, he never makes a move. In short, he never thinks of co-operating with the Priesthood and Kingdom of God.

If he is questioned to the point, it will be found that he does not exactly believe in the gathering, or in tithing, or in some other peculiarities of the faith.

Well, brother, what is the peculiar system which you do believe? Or what is "Mormonism," as embraced by you?

Why, sir, I believe in the first principles—the Bible doctrines of faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, &c.

I also believe in praying, going to meeting, singing, preaching, &c., and in living a moral life. But all this has very little to do with money, or with gathering to some particular place, or co-operating with the body of Saints in temporal affairs. If I sing and pray, &c., I shall inherit the kingdom of God at last.

Now it appears to me that such a one is deceiving himself, and that, in reality, he is not in the faith at all.

Let us look at this kind of faith in the mirror of another age, and see what it will amount to. Noah, for instance, was a Prophet, a preacher of righteousness. He, of course, taught first principles, as all God's messengers do. He required repentance, and the fruits of righteousness. He, no doubt, required the converts to obey the ordinances of God—to live morally, go to meeting, sing, pray, preach, &c. But he also foretold the destruction of the wicked, and the way of escape, or the means of temporal salvation for the righteous.

His followers must, therefore, not only believe and repent, and obey the ordinances, and live moral lives, and attend church, and pray, but they must close their business, gather up their means, withdraw from the fellowship of the world, and cease to intermingle with them, if they would save their children.

They must actually remove to the vicinity of the Ark with all their means, and there be dictated by the authority of Noah, his agents, and assistants, so as to co-operate with others in the same interests, in all their means and labors. Thus an Ark could be prepared, with all its water, provisions, &c., for man and beast, and fowl and creeping thing. They must, perhaps, produce food to support the bands while they labored on the Ark, or they must burn coal, or work in the smith's shop, to make and repair the tools, or to manufacture the nails, pins, and spikes; or they must make a road to the forest, or to assist in felling trees, and hewing and transporting timbers, or sawing plank; or perhaps it would fall to their lot to work on the body of the Ark, inside or out; or in planning and fitting flooring, or decking, or partition ceilings, or stalls for animals, or storage rooms. Or they might perhaps work in the cooper's shop in preparing water casks, or in the meadows in cutting hay for the animals, or in gathering it and storing it away in the Ark; or in drying meats and fruits, and gathering grains and other provisions. Or it is possible they might be appointed to travel and preach, and warn the world; or to select and purchase cattle or horses, sheep or swine, male and female, for the preservation of the best breeds of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

Now let us suppose, in the days of Noah some converts who received the first principles of Noah's preaching, who believed and repented, and were firm in the faith of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

Now let us suppose, in the days of Noah some converts who received the first principles of Noah's preaching, who believed and repented, and were firm in the faith of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

Now let us suppose, in the days of Noah some converts who received the first principles of Noah's preaching, who believed and repented, and were firm in the faith of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

Now let us suppose, in the days of Noah some converts who received the first principles of Noah's preaching, who believed and repented, and were firm in the faith of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

Now let us suppose, in the days of Noah some converts who received the first principles of Noah's preaching, who believed and repented, and were firm in the faith of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

Now let us suppose, in the days of Noah some converts who received the first principles of Noah's preaching, who believed and repented, and were firm in the faith of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

Now let us suppose, in the days of Noah some converts who received the first principles of Noah's preaching, who believed and repented, and were firm in the faith of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

and inform Mr. Noah, that it is only in spiritual things, or in matters of religion that we are willing to be dictated. We profess to be able to manage our own affairs, and no man shall dictate our financial matters nor teach us where to emigrate, or where or where we go or come. "We are individual sovereigns," and no man shall rule over us. Not but what we are firm believers in Noahism. That is, we believe in the first principles just as he has laid them down; we believe in faith, repentance, and obedience to the ordinances. We also believe in a moral life, and in going to church, singing, praying, preaching, &c., but nothing more.

But still, lest you might consider us indifferent or unfriendly, we will treat you with hospitality. But as to clothing, travelling expenses, and aid for your families while you are round warning the world, or teaching us, you must run in debt for it, or do without it, or get it where you can; we have no concern in that matter. But stop a moment—let me see here is a dollar for you; we wish to be liberal—and finally, come to take second thought, we will donate a few dimes to the building of the Ark; but you must consider it a mere charity on our part, and thank and bless us for it. We, of course, have no personal interest in the matter, but we wish to be charitable to our brethren.

They must actually remove to the vicinity of the Ark with all their means, and there be dictated by the authority of Noah, his agents, and assistants, so as to co-operate with others in the same interests, in all their means and labors. Thus an Ark could be prepared, with all its water, provisions, &c., for man and beast, and fowl and creeping thing. They must, perhaps, produce food to support the bands while they labored on the Ark, or they must burn coal, or work in the smith's shop, to make and repair the tools, or to manufacture the nails, pins, and spikes; or they must make a road to the forest, or to assist in felling trees, and hewing and transporting timbers, or sawing plank; or perhaps it would fall to their lot to work on the body of the Ark, inside or out; or in planning and fitting flooring, or decking, or partition ceilings, or stalls for animals, or storage rooms. Or they might perhaps work in the cooper's shop in preparing water casks, or in the meadows in cutting hay for the animals, or in gathering it and storing it away in the Ark; or in drying meats and fruits, and gathering grains and other provisions. Or it is possible they might be appointed to travel and preach, and warn the world; or to select and purchase cattle or horses, sheep or swine, male and female, for the preservation of the best breeds of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must, if they would preserve them, bring them on board, and treasure them up in the Ark. Thus it is evident that they must be wholly dictated to by the leaders of Prophets, or by the leaders of Abraham, Joshua, or David, or even Jesus Christ.

They must actually remove to the vicinity of the Ark with all their means, and there be dictated by the authority of Noah, his agents, and assistants, so as to co-operate with others in the same interests, in all their means and labors. Thus an Ark could be prepared, with all its water, provisions, &c., for man and beast, and fowl and creeping thing. They must, perhaps, produce food to support the bands while they labored on the Ark, or they must burn coal, or work in the smith's shop, to make and repair the tools, or to manufacture the nails, pins, and spikes; or they must make a road to the forest, or to assist in felling trees, and hewing and transporting timbers, or sawing plank; or perhaps it would fall to their lot to work on the body of the Ark, inside or out; or in planning and fitting flooring, or decking, or partition ceilings, or stalls for animals, or storage rooms. Or they might perhaps work in the cooper's shop in preparing water casks, or in the meadows in cutting hay for the animals, or in gathering it and storing it away in the Ark; or in drying meats and fruits, and gathering grains and other provisions. Or it is possible they might be appointed to travel and preach, and warn the world; or to select and purchase cattle or horses, sheep or swine, male and female, for the preservation of the best breeds of these animals. And finally they must put themselves and their families on board, with all the necessities of life. And if they had any gold or silver or precious jewels left after all these outlays, they must,

246

THE WESTERN STANDARD.

THE
WESTERN STANDARD,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
Editor & Publisher.

Office—No. 118½ Montgomery Street.

Terms of Subscription:

For One Year, invariably in advance \$5 00
For Six Months Do Do 2 50

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT LOW RATES.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Extermination of the Mormons—A Blood-thirsty Editor.

The editor of the *Alta California* in a long leader in yesterday's issue, works himself into a perfect rage over the "Utah problem," and indulges in the most foolish and impudent language upon that subject. The text which he has taken, is the letter of Judge Drummond to Mr. Attorney General Black. This Drummond letter we have already referred to in another column. But the *Alta* says, "however strong may be the denial of these assertions by the Mormons and their sympathizers, the evidence is incontrovertible, accumulating as it has for several years past, by the reports of every one who has spent any time among them, until it is backed up by the solemn reiteration of one high in the confidence of the government, and whose untarnished reputation would of itself alone have sustained the charges."

We have denied these assertions—emphatically and indignantly denied them, but can produce the evidence of gentlemen as high in the confidence of the government, and of an untarnished reputation as Judge Drummond, to support us in our denial. The editor of the *Alta* has either a very treacherous memory or he has willfully misrepresented, when he says that the reports for several years past of every one who has spent any time among the Mormons has been confirmatory of the slanders of Drummond. We are willing to compare testimony with testimony, to meet authority with authority on this subject, without the slightest fear as to the result. We will neither appeal to the testimony of Mormons nor of those who are known as their sympathizers; but we will take that of gentlemen whose social position and standing and public reputation are immeasurably superior to Drummond's, and we will prove by them that he has willfully and maliciously defamed both Governor Young and the people of Utah.

As we have not space in this article to give lengthy extracts, and his charges are principally against Governor Young, we will merely quote from a memorial forwarded to President Pierce, and signed by several prominent U. S. civil and military officers, as well as other gentlemen of unblemished reputation, whose opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of Gov. Young's character and the nature of his influence over the people, were equal, if not superior to those of Judge Drummond. The object of the memorial was the re-appointment of Brigham Young as Governor, and Superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah. They state:

Whereas, Governor Brigham Young possesses the entire confidence of the people of this Territory, without distinction of party or sect; and from personal intercourse, we find him to be a firm supporter of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and a tried pillar of Republican Institutions; and having repeatedly listened to his remarks, in private as well as in public assemblies, do know he is the warm friend and able supporter of Constitutional Liberty, the *rumors* in the States to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . And it being our unqualified opinion, based upon the personal acquaintance which we have formed with Gov. Young, and from our observation of the results of his influence and administration in this Territory, that he possesses in an eminent degree every qualification necessary for the discharge of his official duties, and unquestioned integrity and ability; that he is decidedly the most suitable person that can be selected for that office.

The italics are ours. The name of J. T. Kinney, Justice of U. S. Supreme Court, heads the list as Chairman, followed by those of E. J. Steptoe, Lieut. Col. U. S. Army; Major Reynolds, Capt. Ingalls, and several other officers, with that also of Hon. Leo. Shaver, Asst. Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.

If having an "untarnished reputation" and being "high in the confidence of the Government" are the qualifications giving weight to and sustaining the testimony of Judge Drummond, how overwhelmingly conclusive must be the calm, unbiased and incontrovertible testimony of these gentlemen. They had no revenge to gratify, no spleen to vent in recommending Brigham Young to the Executive as a man eminently worthy of the office of Governor; but this can not be said of the man who has maligned him. Will the editor of the *Alta* be liberal and honest enough to acknowledge, after he reads this (which is not a tittle of the evidence that can be adduced,) that he was either mistaken when he said that the reports of every one who has spent any time among the people of Utah are similar to these assertions of Drummond's, or that he has been guilty of willful perversion? We shall see.

But it was not to allude to Drummond and his slanders particularly that we commenced

this article. It was to call public attention to the sentiments given utterance to by this creature who aspires, in his character of editor, to mold and control public sentiment. After indulging in a long and bitter tirade against the Mormons because of their alleged crimes, he says:

"In discussing this matter, we feel an inability to suggest any other remedy for this growing evil, other than a resort to physical force and the bringing of the military arm of the nation into requisition, even though it waged a war of extermination to this horde of scoundrels."

In alluding to this sentiment we feel our inability to express our detestation of and utter contempt for the man who would give publicity to such a suggestion. Condemns the Mormons and recommends their extermination for practicing crimes, and yet immediately have recourse to a crime of such magnitude as this comparison with the worst crimes the Mormons ever were accused of sink into insignificance! Even though Drummond's statements true, of how light a hue are the crimes of which he says they are guilty to the feeble and inhuman ones recommended by the moral (?) editor of the *Alta California* to the people and Government.

In a leading article published by him a little more than a month ago (April 17th) on the subject of "Mormonism," he says:

"Violence then is not to be thought of as a means of eradicating this pernicious error. Such a course would be no less impolitic than unjust. It would be impolitic, because, as we have seen, it would tend to strengthen rather than invalidate the evil at which it was aimed; and it would be unjust, because the great mass of the Mormons are not only sincere in their faith, but many of them are comparatively moral and upright in their lives."

We give his own language verbatim. Mark the portion we have italicized. By his own words shall this chameleon-like editor be judged and condemned: one month ago the Mormons were not only sincere in their faith, but many of them were comparatively moral and upright in their lives, and yet now he suggests as the only course to be pursued towards them, their total extermination!!! If they are a "horde of villains" because Judge Drummond asserts that they have committed crimes, of how deep a dye must we conclude the villainy of the editor of the *Alta California* to be when we have his own published words to show that he deserves nothing less than the total extermination of a people *sincere in their faith, and moral and upright in their lives*? We leave it for every just man to answer.

Not content with this exhibition of his evil nature on this point, he proceeds to say what ought to be done to the people of San Bernardino. The situation of that settlement is too well known for him to amplify upon the evils that exist there; but he nevertheless thinks that expatriation or a withdrawal from them of their right of suffrage would be but mild treatment! How it would please this would-be Nero to make slaves of those he could not exterminate, by excluding them from all participation in the formation of the laws of the commonwealth. Let this but be accomplished and the victims of this tyranny would be in more intolerable bondage and wear a more galling yoke than the most abject serf that treads the earth. And this man prates about philanthropy, and delivers long homilies about freedom and morality! Out upon such morality, philanthropy and freedom say we, and let them perish with their advocate.

Even if the people of San Bernardino have

exercised all the trickery and cunning that they

dared in deciding the political destinies of the

State, or even if they should have been guilty of

of selling their suffrages for a price, as he as-

serts, (which, by the way, they never did nor

never would condescend to do) must they be

punished with wholesale expatriation for these

sins? Is this the punishment the law enforces?

or is there one law for the Mormons and anoth-

er for those who are not Mormons? If the

editor of the *Alta* has any evidence that they

have been guilty of trickery and fraud or bar-

tered their suffrages for a price, why does he

not hand it over to the proper authorities, and

let the guilty parties be punished? Or must it

be visited without discrimination upon the heads

of all who bear the hated name of "Mormon"?

Where there is a seller there must be a buyer,

and if, in the opinion of this editor, expatria-

tion and disfranchisement ought to be the peni-

ties inflicted upon the Mormons should one or

more of their number sell their suffrages, what

punishment, we would ask, is to be administered

to the buyers? Or is the ability of a man

or men to buy votes to be set down by the editor

of the *Alta California*, in accordance with his

peculiar views of morality and justice, as a

recommendation or test of eligibility to honor

and office?

We have barely space to rapidly glance at the many foolish ideas advanced by this editor in the article to which we allude, but enough has been touched upon to set off in a strong light some of the many inconsistencies with which it abounds. A man such as this man evidently is, so destitute of moral and just principles—if this article be a fair expression of his feelings—ought never to be permitted to occupy a position where he could influence the popular mind; for if his prejudices should be roused, whether by a just cause or not, he would disregard constitutions, laws, order and every thing else that might stand between him and the accomplishment of his purposes; it would matter not whether the anticipated victims were Mormons or anti-Mormons, Chris-

tians or Pagans, Jews or Moles, if they were in the minority and he thought he would be safe, his principles would never prevent him from urging their massacre.

Who are the Latter-day Saints?

It is to be hoped, that when "Mormonism" attains additional notoriety in the world, Christians and editors will pause in their efforts to asperse the character of God's Saints, and honestly inquire who the people are whom they have calumniated so vilely and persecuted so cruelly. Men and women who have made the sacrifices which Mormons have made, and endured that which they have endured, are not supposed to be of weak minds, unstrung nerves, cowardly hearts. The world accords the noblest qualities to the Pilgrim Fathers and mothers, the Waldenses, and the early Christians, because inferior minds were unequal to the task of facing the religious world's scorn and hate, or of meeting and withstanding the fearful opposition they both met and withstood even unto death. Imbeciles and hypocrites are not sufficient for such things, though they can without difficulty float down the popular current, and while throwing up their caps with the crowd or groaning out the response at church, be considered most excellent Christians!

The history of the Latter-day Saints has been uniformly a history of endurance, calling into requisition the nobler and redeeming qualities of human nature. To forsake the religion of their fathers—to subdue the ties of home and kindred—to lose their good name—to pass thro' the vexations and trials of gathering together at a distant point—to mingle there with people of a different education from theirs—to be driven from place to place, losing their property, and exiled in poverty, and want—to see their apostles, prophets and holy men martyred—their wives and daughters of unsullied virtue ravished and killed; to pass thro' all this and more, and still cling to their faith with all the energies of their souls, and hold themselves in readiness to bravely and cheerfully pass thro' whatever God pleases yet to send, has required and does still require men and women endowed with more than ordinary intelligence, fortitude, resolution and piety. We appeal to the candor of the public in those places where our elders have organized societies, if the most of those embracing the Mormon faith had not been, previous to that time, considered as persons of intelligence and understanding. We appeal to immigrants who tarried, for a time at Great Salt Lake City on their way here, if they did not notice the general intelligence which seemed to pervade society there. The Latter-day Saints, then, are not a horde of ignorant fanatics believing they know not what and doing what they care not what, but are a society of reflecting men and women who are carefully seeking the glory of God and the salvation of souls. It is true, all who have embraced "Mormonism" are not of this sort, for the "Destroying Angels" they report that dead bodies are being constantly found about that place, said to be murdered by Indians, but whose death is, by this brace of scoundrels, charged to the Mormons. And all this is greedily swallowed by the *rumored* testimony of two men, of whose character and antecedents they are ignorant, and whose evidence has not been given in person. It is customary to confront the accused and accused, and hear the testimony on both sides before judgment is pronounced; but we suppose the "Mormons" are considered outside the pale of humanity, and are not entitled to the common rights of mankind—but we must tamely submit to every outrage, insult and slander that may be heaped upon us, and if we dare to reply or defend ourselves, men affect to be astonished at our "audacity" and "unblushing effrontery."

How did it sit upon the stomachs of our "Mormon-eating" contemporaries, when, upon the appearance and testimony of such men as Mulligan and Duane, during the recent Vigilante excitement, the sympathies of the New Yorkers and others were enlisted in their favor, and the San Franciscans were denounced as a horde of mobocrats and ruffians, and enemies to their country and government? Yet there was far more foundation for such charges against the citizens of San Francisco then, than there is for the reports concerning the insubordination and disloyalty said to exist in Utah now. We think any suggestions to put down rebellion in Utah, even supposing it to exist, comes with a very bad grace from those who so recently violated every principle of law, held the authorities of the State at defiance, and even went so far as to prepare to resist the forces of the General Government had they been called into requisition. When thousands of the citizens of Utah are seen in hostile array against each other, and seizing the arms and stores of the Federal office in Utah, that he was clothed with the judicial ermine, neither makes him immaculate nor renders his testimony any more reliable or admissible than that of any other citizen. If he should make a true statement it would be as true as if told by a man who held no office; so also if he published falsehood, it would be as much so coming from him as it would were it to come from the veriest knave in existence. Did office make men virtuous, honest and trustworthy, and were there no disreputable and corrupt politicians, how inviting a country would California be!

In another column we publish a letter written by Feramors Little, Esq., sent to him by the editor of the *N. Y. Herald*, which denies in emphatic language the most of the charges made by Drummond in his letter of resignation to the Attorney General. But what are termed the crowning crimes of all those of which the Mormons are said to be guilty, are the murders of Capt. John W. Gunnison and his companions, Hon. Leonidas Shaver, the predecessor of Drummond in the office of Justice, and the Hon. A. W. Babbitt, late Secretary of the Territory of Utah. Governor Young, his immediate associates, and the people of Utah are charged by the political horse jockey with these crimes. He may be said if necessary, to be a cloud of witnesses to attest these charges, but shall not do so for the reason that the lives of such gentlemen as he should designate in Utah and in California would not

be safe for a single day. A most plausible excuse truly! "If necessary he could refer to a cloud of witnesses!" Is it not necessary to have more than the testimony of one individual to substantiate such grave charges, or is the bare assertion of a man who, while acting as U. S. Justice in Utah, was condemned, if reported speak truly, for breaking the laws, to be considered a host within itself. Must the testimony of such an individual outweigh the acts of a whole people, whose loyalty, hospitality and devotion to the interests of humanity have been exhibited for years on all hands?

Let men scrupulously and impartially examine the course taken by the people of Utah from their earliest settlement of that territory until the present, and they will find that every characteristic of theirs gives the lie direct to all these charges. When men murder there is generally a motive for the commission of so foul a deed, there is something to be gained. What motive could there be for the Mormons to murder Gunnison and his party, or H. Leonidas Shaver? or Hon. A. W. Babbitt? What could they expect to gain by their deeds? The former was on the most friendly terms with the people of Utah; his guide who fell a victim to him was a Mormon. Shaver was a warm friend of the people and universally respected; it is reasonable to suppose, therefore, even were they in the habit of committing crime, that they would poison a known friend to have his place filled by such as Drummond. Laying aside the ample evidence there is to point out the real murderers of Gunnison and Babbitt, there is an abundance of evidence to be found completely exonerating the people of Utah from all participation in or knowledge of those lamentable occurrences. But with the evidence of such an indisputable nature made public, to prove the utter falsity of these charges, the only wonder is how a man can be so reckless and depraved as to make them, or editors so regardless of truth as to publish them.

The idea of charging these crimes to the people of Utah is preposterous, and were they not bruited abroad in so many public journals we would pass the charges by with silence and contempt. Drummond fosters a malignant and vindictive enmity to the people of Utah. His violations of law and good order in Utah were rebuked in so prompt a manner that the remembrance thereof rankles. He wishes to be revenged, and how easy it is to accomplish this by publishing falsehoods about the Mormons! The item of knowledge, however, in possession of the Mormons that GOD LIVES, is, under such circumstances, supremely consoling. The wicked may rage, and imagine and publish vain things, but what will they accomplish? God will vindicate and preserve His people, and they will live and flourish while the wicked will perish and their names be buried in oblivion.

Correspondence from the "Mormon."

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, NEW YORK, April 15, 1857.

EDITOR HERALD—Sir: As myself and Mr. E. K. Hanks are the last persons who have come to the States from Great Salt Lake City, I deem it my duty to bear testimony against the lying scribblers who seem to be doing their utmost to stir up a bad feeling against the Utonians. We left our homes on the 11th of Dec., brought the last mail to the States, and certainly should know the state of things there. The charges of Judge Drummond, are as false as he is corrupt. Before I left for the States, I was five days every week in Great Salt Lake City, and I witness to all the world that I never heard one word of the burning of nine hundred volumes of law, records, &c., nor any thing of that character, nor do I know, or ever heard of anything of the dumb boy story he talks of.

There is only one house between my house and the Penitentiary said to contain "five or six young men from Missouri and Iowa," and I do know that up to the day I left there were only three Indians in that place of confinement; who were convicted at the time of Col. Steptoe's sojourn there, for having taken part in the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party, which Drummond now charges upon the Mormons, even though Col. Steptoe and the United States officers then in Utah investigated the affair thoroughly, and secured the conviction of the three Indians alluded to. This is an unblushing falsehood that none but a man like Drummond could pen.

The treasonable acts alleged against the Mormons in Utah are false from beginning to end. At Fort Kearny we learned all about the murder of Col. Babbitt, and do know that that charge against the Mormons is but another of Drummond's creation. I have but a short time at my disposal for writing, but must say that I am astonished to find in the States rascals against Utah. We left our homes in peace, dreaming of no evil, and we come here and learn that we are the most corrupt of men and are preparing for war. Your, &c., *Yours, &c.,* *John F. Feramor Little*

In consequence of the press of matter on our editorial columns this week, we have been compelled to defer the notice of our trip to San Jose and Monterey, with several articles on other subjects, and our news numbers.

Be humble before God, and before men.

THE WESTERN STANDARD.

Correspondence.

From our Correspondent:

MORMON CAMP, near Benicia, May 18, '57

Editor of the Standard,

DEAR SIR.—The morning you took your leave of the Saints in Buckeye, I repaired to the large settlement on Cache Creek, about twenty miles from Buckeye, where I soon obtained an opportunity of preaching to a goodly number of the people of that place. I was invited to preach in three places during my short visit there, at two different places after preaching upon the first principles of the Gospel, I was invited to preach upon the subject of polygamy. I did so, and never have I seen people pay better attention, or manifest a better spirit than they did upon both occasions. The doctors and priests were present, I gave an opportunity for reply at one of my meetings, but none objected to the principles I advanced. I am compelled to believe there will be good done in that part of my field of labor.

Another member has been added to the Buckeye Branch since your visit there. I left the Saints of that place the 15th instant, about 6 p.m., bringing nine hundred and twenty passengers, and data from New York to the 20th ult. The following is a summary of the principal items of intelligence:

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. J. W. Denver has been appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs. Vincent E. Geiger has received the appointment of Indian Agent vice Patterson, removed. C. H. Husted was appointed Superintendent of the Mint on the 18th. Major Roman has received the position of Astronomer, and Mr. Hale Astronomer.

THE CHINESE.—Hon. W. B. Reed of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and was to leave in the steam frigate Minnesota, with the Mississippi and sloop of war Germantown had been ordered to the China Seas.

THE WAGON ROAD.—The Department of the Interior has nearly completed the arrangements for the construction of the Wagon Road to the Pacific. Proposals have been issued by the Post Office Department for carrying the entire letter mail from the Mississippi to San Francisco in horse coaches, semimonthly, each way.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention had nominated James L. Collins for Governor of New Mexico. Manuel Collins, who had been reelected to Congress, had been reelected. Considerable excitement had been created.

THE UNION.—The Democratic Convention had nominated John Kirk of California, and Wm. McRae, of Missouri, have been appointed Commissioners to superintend the construction of the Wagon Roads to California.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.—Hon. Augustus Schell, recently appointed Collector of New York, was about to resign to be succeeded by Robert J. Dillon. The Times correspondent says, it has been arranged that Mr. Schell shall have any foreign appointment that he may desire, and a Mr. Hale Astronomer.

THE CHINESE.—Hon. W. B. Reed of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and was to leave in the steam frigate Minnesota, with the Mississippi and sloop of war Germantown had been ordered to the China Seas.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The New York Chamber of Commerce has at last taken the subject of shipping seamen into consideration, and appointed a Committee to investigate the matter of advance wages, the object being to see if the character cannot be improved by making them aware of the wages before they receive them.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The New York Chamber of Commerce was to sail from New York on the 20th, to aid in laying the sub-marine telegraph cable between the two continents.

THE CHINESE.—The steam frigate Uquehanah, is said, will accompany the vessel laying the telegraphic cable. She is now in the Mediterranean, and was at Genoa on the 6th of March.

THE EXPEDITION TO HONDURAS.—The expedition which is to survey a route for a railroad from ocean to ocean, through the territory of Honduras, was to have set off from New York on the 18th. The chief engineer is Mr. Trautman; agent, Mr. Squier; Geo. R. Glidden, of ethnological fame, is of the party.

THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad is completed to the Mississippi river.

THE GARRISON & MORGAN STEAMERS.—The Garrison & Morgan steamers are to lay up bidding the turn of affairs in Nicaragua.

THE NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR.—The new Governor of New Mexico, Mr. R. had served as a whig in Congress.

THE RECALL OF HON. JOHN FORSYTH.—The recall of Hon. John Forsyth from Mexico is said to be fully resolved upon, and rumor has it that Ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, will be tendered the place.

THE EMANCIPATION CANDIDATE.—Mr. Wimer, is elected Mayor of St. Louis by 1800 majority.

THE PRESENTS FROM THE KING OF SIAM.—The presents from the King of Siam to the President have been deposited in the State Department. They include beautifully executed swords and spears.

VERY SEVERE FRESHETS.—Very severe freshets have occurred in Maine, the Kennebec, the St. Croix, the Penobscot, the Penobscot region, unexampled since August, 1829, a period made memorable by the White Mountain slide. The water at Conway rose twenty-three feet in fifteen hours, and the intervals from Upper Conway to Great Falls, in Hiram were overflowed. The numerous logs that have been accumulating in Swift river, Conway, for three years, are now being scattered wide and over the entire—a total loss to the lumbermen of the river, still more.

THE BRIDGE ON THE LITTLE OASOKE.—The bridges on the Little Oasoke have been carried away, and it was feared there would be a general sweep on the Oasoke and Saco rivers.

THE MERRIMAC RIVER.—The Merrimac, of the 16th says:—The Merrimac is high to day at this point than it has been for five years. At Concord, the territory east of the village is entirely overflowed, and the roads are buried in a mass of water. The damage to the Montreal railroad is considerable, but we have not learned to what extent.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.—The teachings we received from yourself, brothers Stuart, Sherman and Boyle, during your late visit, have made a deep and lasting impression on our minds. Our understandings have been enlightened, our hearts purified, our faith increased, and I feel confident that the seeds you have sown will eventually bring forth good fruit. How comprehensive and liberal are the teachings of Mormonism, when compared with the narrow and contracted views entertained by the sectarian church generally. Who that has been imbued with the divine spirit of the gospel, could ever be content to remain a member of any of the different denominations as present existing in the so-called Christian world. In the language of a beautiful poet, we might exclaim,

"Who amid the horrors of night would abide,
Who could taste the pure breezes of morn;
Or who that has drunk from the crystalline stream,
To the foeculent food would return?"

MORMONISM IS TRULY PROGRESSIVE.—In its character, our minds having once become illuminated with its first principles, an earnest desire to acquire new truths seems to take possession of us, our minds are quickened, and if we will act on the knowledge we receive, the Holy Ghost, that Spirit which leads and guides us into all truth, will inspire our hearts and direct us in acquiring those principles which purify, at the same time that they enlighten and lead us into eternal life. Some of my Gentile friends here, smile at what they term my enthusiasm as I do, and possibly you may do the same; but I do assure you, brother Cannon, that I feel to rejoice in the light I have received.

IN ST. LOUIS.—The draft of Washington's Farewell Address, in his own handwriting, has been missed from the Patent Office, at Washington, and it is feared it had been stolen.

IN ST. LOUIS.—On Saturday night, the 11th April, two persons were murdered outright, and two others stabbed so badly that they would in all probability die. The victim was an Irishman named Carr, who was cal'd out of a house by another man, and returned in a few minutes saying he had been stabbed, and shortly expired. This is the story told by the inmates. The next two were Germans, named Heins and Greigert, who were suddenly attacked and stabbed in the street; and the last was a man named Jacob Flach, who was also stabbed in the street.

AT LAFAYETTE, VA.—On the night of the 12th April, Geo. W. Goodrich and James Clark had a quarrel in a grog shop, and Goodrich stabbed Clark in the abdomen so severely that he died in a few minutes.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF SEDUCTION AND ABORTION.—A horrible case of seduction and abortion, resulting in the death of the victim, is made public in the Chicago press. A spiritualist, named A. J. McBride, of Knox county, acted as physician to one Elisabeth Jones, who, through his artful devices, succeeded in accomplishing the ruin of the girl. The villain escaped.

A DESPONTE CONSPIRACY.—Among some twenty or thirty of the prisoners was discovered by Mr. Gray, Warden of the New York City prison. The plan was to make the escape on Sunday. Each prisoner was to be armed with knives and pistols, to be furnished by friends outside. The deputy keepers were to be seized and, if possible, thrown into cells and locked up, but if this could not be effected, they were to be dispatched with knives. The pistols were to be reserved to prevent capture.

A POLICEMAN KILLED.—A policeman, named Hardenberg, was killed by burglars in New York city on the 16th. No arrests.

W. F. ANDERSON.—For the Western Standard.

MORMONISM IN WATSONVILLE.—Dear Brothers' Cannon: Pursuant to appointment the Rev. Mr. Higgin gave a lecture against Mormonism on yesterday, (May 17th). We had been invited

to reply, but when the time came, no effort was made to prevent the Elders doing so. The sum of the lecture was this: Joseph was a bad man—the Book of Mormon was a spurious copy of the Spaulding Romance—the Mormons believed God had a body and parts—and believed in the gifts of the Holy Ghost. The discourse, tho' carefully prepared and read off, was unusually flat and stale, and had not Elders Wandell and Whitlock been there on purpose to reply, it would have needed no answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer. But Elders Wandell and Whitlock were on purpose to do the justice to permit us to answer. The Methodist Church South was opened to us, and a large congregation turned out to hear. We are confident that prejudice has been broken down and good has been done. Mr. Higgin is to preach on polygamy and baptism for the dead in four weeks from yesterday. He will be answered. Yours in the covenant,

C. T. GARNET, Clerk.

Arrival of the John L. Stephens.

The P. M. S. S. J. L. Stephens arrived on Friday the 15th instant, about 6 p.m., bringing nine hundred and twenty passengers, and data from New York to the 20th ult. The following is a summary of the principal items of intelligence:

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. J. W. Denver has been appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs. Vincent E. Geiger has received the appointment of Indian Agent vice Patterson, removed. C. H. Husted was appointed Superintendent of the Mint on the 18th. Major Roman has received the position of Astronomer, and Mr. Hale Astronomer.

THE CHINESE.—Hon. W. B. Reed of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and was to leave in the steam frigate Minnesota, with the Mississippi and sloop of war Germantown had been ordered to the China Seas.

THE UNION.—The Union of the 20th ult. was to be issued at 12 o'clock. The Union of the 18th June will be issued at 12 o'clock. The Union of the 18th June will be issued at 12 o'clock.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention had nominated James L. Collins for Governor of New Mexico. Manuel Collins, who had been reelected to Congress, had been reelected. Considerable excitement had been created.

THE UNION.—The Democratic Convention had nominated John Kirk of California, and Wm. McRae, of Missouri, have been appointed Commissioners to superintend the construction of the Wagon Roads to California.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.—Hon. Augustus Schell, recently appointed Collector of New York, was about to resign to be succeeded by Robert J. Dillon. The Times correspondent says, it has been arranged that Mr. Schell shall have any foreign appointment that he may desire, and a Mr. Hale Astronomer.

THE CHINESE.—Hon. W. B. Reed of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and was to leave in the steam frigate Minnesota, with the Mississippi and sloop of war Germantown had been ordered to the China Seas.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The New York Chamber of Commerce was to sail from New York on the 20th, to aid in laying the sub-marine telegraph cable between the two continents.

THE CHINESE.—The steam frigate Uquehanah, is said, will accompany the vessel laying the telegraphic cable. She is now in the Mediterranean, and was at Genoa on the 6th of March.

THE EXPEDITION TO HONDURAS.—The expedition which is to survey a route for a railroad from ocean to ocean, through the territory of Honduras, was to have set off from New York on the 18th. The chief engineer is Mr. Trautman; agent, Mr. Squier; Geo. R. Glidden, of ethnological fame, is of the party.

THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad is completed to the Mississippi river.

THE GARRISON & MORGAN STEAMERS.—The Garrison & Morgan steamers are to lay up bidding the turn of affairs in Nicaragua.

THE NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR.—The new Governor of New Mexico, Mr. R. had served as a whig in Congress.

THE RECALL OF HON. JOHN FORSYTH.—The recall of Hon. John Forsyth from Mexico is said to be fully resolved upon, and rumor has it that Ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, will be tendered the place.

THE EMANCIPATION CANDIDATE.—Mr. Wimer, is elected Mayor of St. Louis by 1800 majority.

THE PRESENTS FROM THE KING OF SIAM.—The presents from the King of Siam to the President have been deposited in the State Department. They include beautifully executed swords and spears.

VERY SEVERE FRESHETS.—Very severe freshets have occurred in Maine, the Kennebec, the St. Croix, the Penobscot, the Penobscot region, unexampled since August, 1829, a period made memorable by the White Mountain slide. The water at Conway rose twenty-three feet in fifteen hours, and the intervals from Upper Conway to Great Falls, in Hiram were overflowed. The numerous logs that have been accumulating in Swift river, Conway, for three years, are now being scattered wide and over the entire—a total loss to the drum and fife, enlisting more recruits to go to Sonora and avenge the massacre of Crabb and his party.

THE BRIDGE ON THE LITTLE OASOKE.—The bridges on the Little Oasoke have been carried away, and it was feared there would be a general sweep on the Oasoke and Saco rivers.

THE MERRIMAC RIVER.—The Merrimac, of the 16th says:—The Merrimac is high to day at this point than it has been for five years. At Concord, the territory east of the village is entirely overflowed, and the roads are buried in a mass of water. The damage to the Montreal railroad is considerable, but we have not learned to what extent.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.—The teachings we received from yourself, brothers Stuart, Sherman and Boyle, during your late visit, have made a deep and lasting impression on our minds. Our understandings have been enlightened, our hearts purified, our faith increased, and I feel confident that the seeds you have sown will eventually bring forth good fruit. How comprehensive and liberal are the teachings of Mormonism, when compared with the narrow and contracted views entertained by the sectarian church generally. Who that has been imbued with the divine spirit of the gospel, could ever be content to remain a member of any of the different denominations as present existing in the so-called Christian world. In the language of a beautiful poet, we might exclaim,

"Who amid the horrors of night would abide,
Who could taste the pure breezes of morn;
Or who that has drunk from the crystalline stream,
To the foeculent food would return?"

W. F. ANDERSON.—For the Western Standard.

MORMONISM IN WATSONVILLE.—Dear Brothers' Cannon: Pursuant to appointment the Rev. Mr. Higgin gave a lecture against Mormonism on yesterday, (May 17th). We had been invited

Coroner Connelly is on trial in New York for improper conduct during the Burdell inquest.

A telegraphic dispatch from Chicago, April 18th, says that Ed. Griffis, a black boy, was killed by a mob in Jackson county, Iowa, for killing a white man named John Ingalls. On the same day a mob entered the jail at Belieview, and took a prisoner accused of murder and counterfeiting out and hung him.

The jury in the case of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of Boston, charged with adultery, failed to agree. Immediately after the conclusion of his trial the members of the church held a meeting and invited him to resume his pulpit. The church has been divided over the question of whether to permit us to answer. But Elders Wandell and Whitlock were there on purpose to do the justice to permit us to answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer. But Elders Wandell and Whitlock were there on purpose to do the justice to permit us to answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock, to prevent an answer.

At the close of the lecture, a class meeting was called, and appointed at 8 o'clock,

